

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 27 with the following amended paragraph:

Referring now to Figure 4, the fanout circuitry 30 generally includes a first programmable current mirror PCM1. PCM1 includes a reference current source input transistor QIN1 that receives an off-chip current IOC to generate a bias voltage for a first programmable current mirror PCM1. ~~The first programmable current mirror is PCM1~~ also includes in the form of a current DAC, or IDAC ~~comprising~~ transistors QM1A - QM1N. Each of the QM1A - QM1N transistors has a relatively long channel length, on the order of around 720 nanometers. As is well understood in the art, the current DAC comprises a bank of transistors that are selectively activated to achieve desired characteristics.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

With continued reference to Figure 4, ~~the first programmable current mirror PCM1 (transistor IDAC QM1A - QM1N) is~~ A fanout current mirror CM1 includes transistors QM1 - QMN. The transistors QM1A- QM1N are disposed in series with ~~a first fanout current mirror CM1 comprising~~ transistor QM1, forming a node ~~with the first programmable current mirror,~~ at 40. While not explicitly shown in Figure 4, the voltage-to-current converter output (Figure 3) is connected to node 40. ~~The first fanout current mirror~~ transistor QM1~~[[, in turn,]]~~ has its gate tied to the gates of ~~an array of mirror~~ transistors QM2 - QMN. Because of the respective gate-to-source connections for each transistor, the current through QM1 is duplicated en masse through

transistors QM2 - QMN. The duplicated currents are then fed as bias currents to the delay cells, or groups of delay cells.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 26 with the following amended paragraph:

PCM2 includes transistors QIN1 and QN1 - QNN. The construction of the ~~second~~ ~~programmable current mirror PCM2~~ transistors QN1 - QNN is similar to the transistors QM1A - QM1N ~~first programmable current mirror PCM1~~, but transistors QN1 - QNN exhibit ~~exhibits~~ channel lengths for each transistor that are relatively short (for example, approximately 120 nanometers). In relative terms, the channel lengths for the transistors QN1 - QNN ~~PCM2~~ transistors are on the order of 1/5 the length of the ~~PCM1~~ QM1A - QM1N transistors. This relationship may also be expressed in terms of a channel length modulation factor λ . The channel length modulation factor is inversely proportional to the channel length. Thus, the channel length modulation factor for the QN1 - QNN ~~PCM2~~ transistors λ_2 is greater than the channel length factor of ~~PCM1~~ QM1A - QM1N transistors λ_1 . The effect of this relative difference in the channel length modulation factor between ~~PCM1~~ the QM1A - QM1N and ~~PCM2~~ the QN1 - QNN transistors is explained more specifically below.